

SENATOR LEWIS' WORK IN BEAVER COUNTY

THE Royal, the Imperial, the Majestic and the Manhattan mining companies imply a great deal by their nomenclature. The first three of these have their possessions in Beaver county, Utah, and the possessions of the latter are situated around Pioche, Nev. The destinies of these properties, present and past, are, and have been, presided over by one man. This man is A. B. Lewis, state senator from the district in which the Utah properties are situated, and to whom credit is due for the work that has been done upon them. Mr. Lewis is entitled to be called a genius. Be it known, however, that geniuses are the easiest individuals understood. With their ears to the ground and their senses alert to the conditions which surround them, they seek facts. Geniuses and poets are diametrically opposed. A genius is but the plain product required by the highest form of government as a juror. He weighs conditions as they exist. This class of great men derive their greatness from their simplicity, and when they are turned loose in new fields their work consists of sifting to the bottom in a most practical way the things that the ordinary mind would consider trivial. Geniuses are men of the hour who work upon the simple things about them. In this class have been John Knox, in religion; Napoleon, in war, and the late Cecil Rhodes in the industries of South Africa.

Went Into Southern Utah.

Mr. Lewis came to Utah some four years ago and cast his lot in that southern country. This territory was backed by a proud history, but it had relapsed into complete decadence. It was, in fact, a veritable graveyard, with only the Horn Silver mill, at Frisco, standing as its monument. Smelters and concentrators on other properties had been built, flourished and decayed.

This great territory is primarily a producer of copper, notwithstanding the fact that the Horn Silver, with its production of forty millions, is and has been a producer of silver and of lead.

Modern demands, however, with electricity as its primal force, called for copper, and, knowing this, Mr. Lewis has based his future on these conditions. His work might be compared with the story of Aladdin's lamp by some, but it is not of this nature. It is the opposite. Discarded of the tautology of enthusiasm, it has been the practical work of plain common sense, adjusted to the world's needs in this practical age. It is a great field, filled with opportunities and possibilities that would stagger mathematics. Four years is a short time, but in that duration many things have been done. This period, however, is sufficiently long to create gray hairs and furrows on the face, and demonstrate the passage from one period to the other in life, as depicted by Shakespeare's seven ages of man. In a conversation recently had with Senator Lewis, when all this subject matter was discussed, he referred to the Majestic properties and its name, with tears in his eyes, as "My Baby." There have been, within the past year, estrangements between Mr. Lewis and a part of the stockholders in that company. These estrangements, however, have been happily buried and for the future there appears a possibility, nay, even more, a probability, of a combination of all these interests in most perfect harmony, that will surprise the world, in the magnitude of the operations, and give their promoter the right to have his name chased in gold on the granite of time. The intensity and the immensity of these vast undertakings have been inspiring, and even this word is weak compared with the strength of the enterprise.

Luck Assists Pluck.

Like all great undertakings, the element of pluck has been strengthened in this instance by luck. In the O. K. mine, less than two years ago, a large body of ore, carrying over 40 per cent copper and approximately \$5 to the ton in the rarer metals, was found. This occurred at a depth of less than 200 feet, and the occurrence, to say the least, was marvelous, but it was needed, nevertheless, in order to strengthen the undertaking.

It was a revelation in the mining world; such values at so limited a depth were never before found. The mining investors of Boston, which is the center of affairs in copper, would not believe these facts without personal observation. They then came, saw and were conquered, and from that time Beaver county has had a less difficult task to perform in presenting its claims for recognition. Individuals came first, and they were followed by squads, which increased to special cars filled with inquisitors. These values did not continue indefinitely, but their appearance was a stepping stone and a foundation for Greater Beaver county, which no one now doubts. This streak was the Rubicon, a necessity for the time being, but not required as a permanency.

First in location and prominent in importance in this complexity of enterprise is the property of the Royal Gold & Copper Mining company, which was organized during the year, with a capitalization of \$10,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of the par value of \$10 each. This company owns properties which approximate 4,000 acres of mineral-bearing lands, among which are the following: Montreal group, Rebel group, Wild Bill group, Monitor group, Clipper group, Star Mountain group, Highland Boy group, Lady Bryan group, Lindsey group, Atlas group,

Beacon group, Burning Moscow group, Red Warrior, Daisy, Marenzo, Nellie, Florence, Skybo group, and a cluster of others, all productive of copper, silver and lead—properties that are valued today at \$2,500,000.

Showing Is Splendid.

The showing in all these properties is very promising. Surface indications are of a nature calculated to inspire enthusiasm, because they tell the story of greater riches below, which will be brought to light as soon as depth shall have been attained. In some of the properties shipping records have been achieved which are most gratifying, and while most of these were a part of the history of earlier times, the figures given have none the less interest, for it should be remembered that mining and reduction have kept pace with the balance of the progress of the world, and that properties that showed well twenty years ago are now more valuable than at that time, by reason of improved methods of treating ores.

Included in the holdings of this company is what is known as the Montreal group, composed of seventeen claims, five of which are patented, while to the others there is no question of title. The securing of this group is due to the efforts of Senator Lewis, who took them on a bond from the Glasgow & Western Exploration company, a Scottish concern. This group lies to the north and west of the Old Hickory group of the Majestic company, upon the productive veins of the latter, which extend through its territory. The properties composing the group lie about four miles northwesterly from Milford, and about one mile north of the Frisco branch of the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake railroad, about 220 miles from Salt Lake City.

Formation of Montreal Group.

The formation consists of granite and limestone, through the surface of which the great veins break. There are two series of these veins, one having a strike northeasterly and southwesterly; the other almost north and south. All can be readily traced by the different shafts and work done upon them. These veins vary in size from a few feet up to 400 feet in width, and in places they are so close together as to practical-

ly make up one compact and vast area of wealth. Every opening and cut exposes ore, most of which is low grade, but from many of these high grade ore has from time to time been sorted and shipped. From such shipments made an average has been determined showing the following results: Copper values, \$42.05; gold, \$3.48, and silver, \$4.95 per ton. These values, it should be remembered, are not from assays, but are based on smelter returns. The veins show the leaching effects of surface waters, but all show ore ranging in value from 1 per cent in copper upwards. There are many places where very heavy iron deposits in which streaks of copper carbonates and sulphides at greater depth, high in value, are found. In the judgment of the best experts, when the development of these veins has been carried to a point below where the percolating waters have had an effect in leaching out the metallic contents of the rock, very valuable deposits will be encountered. In fact preliminary workings have already demonstrated the judgment of the experts alluded to. From the surface of these veins large amounts of ore can be obtained that will yield a profit, when treated in large works on a large scale, for these ores are almost self-fluxing, requiring little or no fluxing material. They all carry from half a dollar to \$6 or \$7 in gold and silver. The croppings of these veins can be traced the entire length of the claims, so marked was the eruption that brought their valuable contents to the surface of the earth, and they carry values wherever uncovered. They have never been exploited below water level, and there is no question that by the time the workings reach that point—especially upon the higher portion of the property—the ore will be found to have been practically all leached out and reprecipitated at this water level.

Great Veins Opened.

The veins give assurance of great permanency, and their magnificent proportions, their enormous width and length exposed on the strike, apparently justifies the opinion that they will be very valuable, when developed, and capable of producing an enormous tonnage of profitable ore. From 1,000 to 2,000 tons per day has been said by experts to be a fair average of production. The ore

can be extracted at a very small cost, and being, as stated before, practically self-fluxing, a very low grade of ore can be made profitable, at the present prices of copper and silver.

The Montreal No. 2 vein should not be passed without special notice. It is a continuation of the Old Hickory vein, where the extraction of mineral is now progressing. This work demonstrates that the vein is 150 feet wide in places, while further up the mountain side it attains the splendid dimensions of 400 feet across its face, the ore being a perfect milling product. These ores do not have to be extracted according to the methods of the miner, but are so plentiful that the less intelligent labors of the quarryman are ample.

The company has just completed the grading for the site of a plant where will be installed two hoists and gasoline engines, one of forty and one of fifty-horsepower capacity. In making the excavations for the larger plant that will be installed good smelting ore was exposed.

William A. Farish, the company's mining engineer, in reporting as to the best methods of handling this property and working it to the best advantage, so as to derive profits from the extraction of the mineral, has suggested the sinking of two working shafts—one at a point directly north of the Old Hickory vein, upon a due east and west vein, which dips at an angle of about 70 degrees from the horizontal. It is the intention to sink this shaft below the water level and run cross-cuts to develop an enormous vein lying to the east of it, which shows a surface width of over 200 feet. From this last mentioned vein will be run a cross-cut also, in a northwesterly direction, cutting a series of veins ranging in width from twenty to 200 feet, all of which show high grade ore in streaks and pockets. The other shaft will be sunk upon a vein lying east of and parallel to the Old Hickory vein. From this shaft also will be run cross-cuts to develop veins both east and west. It is estimated that these shafts will have to be sunk from 400 to 500 feet before water level is reached.

Officers of Royal.

The Royal is officered by the following: President, Senator A. B. Lewis of Salt Lake City; vice president, A. J. Caughey of New York

City; treasurer, Frank Knox, president of the National Bank of the Republic, of Salt Lake City; secretary, Joseph Henshaw of Salt Lake City; consulting engineer, William A. Farish, late of Colorado but now of Salt Lake City.

In its management the Royal has been peculiarly fortunate. The men who will provide over the destinies of this company are not novices by any means. All are shrewd business men, well versed in the work, and men whose integrity is of the highest order of merit. Great care was exercised in the selection of these men; as much as was used in the choice of territory or the acquiring of titles. At the head stands Senator A. B. Lewis, president—the man to whom Beaver county owes its prominence as a mineral center. It is he who will exercise general supervision over all of the company's interests. He is a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the country and with the territory embraced in the corporation's holdings. He has been over every foot of it many times—so many, in fact, that every ore-bearing vein or stringer is to him like a printed page. He has looked into every crevice and has mastered the geology of the country as the schoolboy masters the letters of the alphabet. That he has learned the lessons well is evidenced by the successes he has achieved.

For its consulting engineer the company has secured the services of that eminent expert, whose reputation stands second to none in all the mining west, William A. Farish. Hundreds of mining men throughout the mineral-bearing regions which extend from the prairies to the Sierras stand ready to testify as to his ability, for dozens, give hundreds of properties to him owe in a greater or less degree the successes achieved. Those who will work under him are men whose lives have been devoted to the mining industry and who have each a diploma, granted by the great school of mining whose principal is Experience, and whose tutors are numbered by the days, the months and the years they have passed in studying the varied lessons taught.

Other Members of Corporation.

The other members of the corporation are men whose lives have been such that they can point backward to their many successes, which stand like milestones on their several journeys, marking the places where

difficulty was overthrown and where victory was achieved from obstinate trouble and apparent defeat.

In many cases good mines are retarded in their progress by reason of extensive and expensive litigation. Law-suits in mining usually arise from either real or fancied defects in the title to the ground. Realizing that in such cases an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, the Royal has secured the services of the best legal talent of the country to examine their titles and pass upon them. Judge Andrew Howat, a man whose reputation as a practical attorney is second to no one's, and Judge C. C. Parsons of Denver, a mining lawyer of national reputation, have been retained for this work. Much of the territory owned by the Royal is protected by government patent, and applications for patents to cover the balance are being prepared under the direction of the eminent gentlemen mentioned. As a matter of fact it may be stated that no contests are apprehended. Indeed, there seems to be no chance whatever for litigation, as titles were obtained from owners who have been in undisturbed possession for many years.

In providing the magnificent equipment with which it has been decided to work these properties, it has been decided to waste no time. That the result may be accomplished without delay, the services of the mechanical engineers engaged are being put into active commission and the instructions are to hurry the work to completion at the earliest possible date. Let it be stated here that in this work—the development and equipment of the Royal—all elements of speculation have been eliminated so far as is possible. This is not a speculation; it is a great and magnificent business enterprise with a destiny fixed and immutable. With the exhaustless bodies of rich copper, gold and silver ore; with the iron and other fluxes right at hand and on its own holdings, the business of the Royal ought to be and will be as well defined as the movements of the heavenly bodies, which rotate through space without the variation of the most infinitesimal part of a second. This may seem extravagant language, but it is not. It is nothing more nor less than the truth. These mighty ore bodies lie waiting the reduction process, and with the capital necessary to handle them the production of bullion, con-

